(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2483.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1794.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

An ACT for NATURALIZATION, Paſſed July Seſſion, 1779.

WHEREAS the increaſe of people is a means to advance the wealth and ſtrength of this ſtate: And whereas many foreigners from the lenity of our government, the ſecurity afforded by our conſtitution and laws to civil and religious liberty, the mildneſs of our climate, the fertility of our ſoil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and ſettle in this ſtate, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born ſubjects of this ſtate do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That every perſon who ſhall hereafter come into this ſtate, from any nation, kingdom or ſtate, and ſhall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this ſtate, repeat and ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the Chriſtian religion, and take, repeat and ſubſcribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a Quaker, Menoniſt or Tunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do ſwear, or affirm, that I will "hereafter become a ſubject to the ſtate of Maryland, "and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the "ſaid ſtate, and that I do not hold myſelf bound to "yield any allegiance or obedience to any king or "prince, or any other ſtate or government," (which ſaid oath or affirmation, and ſubſcription aforeſaid, reſpectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to adminiſter and take) ſhall, thereupon and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; and ſhall be thenceforth entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; provided, that no perſon who ſhall become a natural born ſubject of this ſtate, by virtue of this act, ſhall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council or general aſſembly, or as a delegate to congreſs, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall have reſided within this ſtate ſeven years previous to ſuch election or appointment, and ſhall have the property and eſtate required by the conſtitution and form of government, to execute any of the ſaid offices reſpectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council ſhall, before the ſeſſion of every general court, return a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration reſpectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court; and any judge of the general court, adminiſtering and taking the ſaid oath or affirmation, ſhall return, to the next general court, a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration reſpectively, before him, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the ſaid court, entered among the minutes, of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a ſufficient teſtimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born ſubject, and as ſuch ſhall be allowed in every court of this ſtate.

And, to encourage ſuch foreigners to come and ſettle in this ſtate, *Be it enacted,* That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner coming into this ſtate and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this ſtate.

And, to encourage ſuch foreigners, tradeſmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and ſettle in this ſtate, *Be it enacted,* That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner, being a tradeſman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this ſtate, and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this ſtate.

ARRET de NATURALIZATION, paſſé dans le Séance de Juillet, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richeſſes et la force de cet etat; et d'autant que la moderation de notre gouvernement, la ſécurité donnée ar otre conſtitution et les loix pour la liberté civile et religieuſe, la doucer de notre climat, la fertilité de notre ſol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état; ſi on les feſoit participants des avantages et des privilléges dont nos ſujets naturels jouiſſent;

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée Générale de Maryland a paſſée un Arrêt, Que toute perſonne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce ſoit, et qui répéters et ſignera, pardevant le gouverneur et ſon conſeil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ſes juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de ſa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera et ſignera, le ſerment ſuivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il eſt Quaqre, Menoniſt ou Dunker) *ſavoir*—"Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je ſerai do-"rénavant fidel ſujet de l'état de Maryland, et que "je ne me crois point obligé d'être ſoumis à l'obéiſſance "d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou "gouvernement,"—(lequel ſerment, ou affirmation, et ſignature ſuſdit, ſera adminiſtré et pris, reſpectivement, par le gouverneur et le conſeil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ſes juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, leſquels ſont munis de ce pouvoir) ſera dorénavant eſtimé et conſideré comme ſujet natif de cet état, et ſera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des privilléges du dit état; pourvu que perſonne de ceux qui en ſeront devenu ſujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne ſoit élu pour ſervir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conſeil ou de l'aſſemblée générale, ou délégue du congrés, qu'il n'ait fait ſa réſidence dans cet état, ſept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds réquiré par la conſtitution et la form du gouvernement, pour executer aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le greffier du conſeil portera à la séance de chaque cour générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſignés le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et fait la dit déclaration reſpectivement, pardevant le gouverneur, et pardevant le conſeil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au greffier de la cour générale, et pour être mis dans les memoires de la dite cour: Et tout juge de la cour générale, qui aura adminiſtré et pris le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere cour générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, réſpectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, au greffier de la cour générale, pour être enrégiſtrée dans les mémoires de la dite cour.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le greffier du conſeil, ou quelque juge de la cour générale, ou le greffier de la dite cour, ou celui de quelque cour de comté, donnera à toute perſonne, qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroit, par la liſte de quelque juge de la dite cour, enregiſtré dans les mémoires, que toute perſonne qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, ſera eſtimé, dans toutes les cours de cet état, ſujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il ſoit ordonné,* Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et ſigneront la déclaration, et le ſerment, ou affirmation ſuſdit; ſeront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute impôt, pendant deux ans après leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les gens de metiers, ou artiſans, et les manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il ſoit ordonné,* Qu'il ne ſera impoſé aucun impôt ſur eux ni ſur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu qu'ils prennent et ſignent la déclaration et le ſerment, ou l'affirmation, ſuſdit.

STAAT MARYLAND.

NATURALISIRUNG-GESEZ, Gegeben in der November Sizung, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung der Volksmenge ein Mittel iſt den Reichthum und die Stærcke dieſes Staates zu befœrdern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Gelindigkeit unſerer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche durch unſere Verfaſſung und Geſetze buergerlicher und gottesdienſtlicher Freyheit verſchafft iſt, die Milde unſeres Himmels-Striches, die Fruchtbarkeit unſeres Bodens und durch die Vortheile unſeres Handels veranlaſſet werden mœgen in dieſem Staate ſich niederzulaſſen, wenn ſie der Vortheile und Vorrechte, welche die eingebohrnen Buerger dieſes Staates genieſſen, theilhaftig gemacht werden wuerden:

Es ſey deſwegen durch die Allgemeine (geſetzgebende) Verſamlung von Maryland zum Geſetz gemacht, Daſs jede Perſon, die hinfuero in dieſen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter deſſelben, oder vor irgend einem Grafſchafts Gerichte dieſes Staates eine Erklærung ſeines Glaubens an die Chriſtliche Religion nachſpricht und unterſchreibet, und den folgenden Eid, oder Betheurung wenn es ein Quæker, Mennonist oder Dunker waere, leiſtet, nachſpricht und unterſchreibet:—"Ich, A. B. ſchwœre, oder betheure, "daſs ich hinfuero ein Buerger des Staats Maryland "werden will, und dem beſagten Staate treu, und "wahrhaftig ergeben ſeyn will, und daſs ich mich "nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Kœnige oder "Fuerſten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder "Regierung irgend eine Unterwuerfigkeit oder Gehor-"ſam zu leiſten"—(welch beſagten Eid oder Betheurung, und vorbemeldete Unterſchrift, reſpective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gerich', oder irgend ein Richter deſſelben, oder irgend ein Grafſchafts Gericht hierbey bevollmæchtiget ſind ſich leiſten zu laſſen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebohrner Burger dieſes Staats zu ſeyn geachtet, dafuer gehalten und angeſehen ſeyn ſoll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebohrnen Buergers dieſes Staats berechtiget ſeyn ſoll; mit der Bedingung, daſs niemand der ein eingebohrner Buerger dieſes Staats in Kraft dieſes Geſetzes werden wird, zu irgend einen oeffentlichen Amt beſtellet, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Verſamlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congreis erwaehlbar ſeyn ſoll, er habe denn ſieben Jahre vor ſolcher Erwaehlung oder Beſtellung in dieſem Staate gewohnet, und beſitze das Eigenthum und Vermoegen, welches bey der Verfaſſung und Regierungs form erheiſchet wird, irgend eines beſagter reſpectiven Aemter zu verwalten.

Und es ſey zum Geſetz gemacht, Daſs der Schreiber des Rathes, vor jeder Sitzung des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts ein Verzeichnis der Namen derjenigen Perſonen, welche vor dem Gouverneur und Rath beſagten Eid oder Betheurung reſpective leiſten und unterſchreiben, und beſagte Erklaerung machen werden, und der Zeit wann geleiſtet und gemacht, einliefern ſolle, damit er es in beſagtem Gerichts Protokoll einſchreibe: Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der beſagten Eid oder Betheurung vor ſich leiſten laeſst, ſoll bey dem naechſten Allgemeinen Gerichte ein Verzeichnis der Namen der Perſonen, welche vor ihm beſagten Eid oder Betheurung reſpective geleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan haben werden, und der Zeit wann geleiſtet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einliefern, damit er es dem Protokoll beſagten Gerichts einverleibe.

Und es ſey zum Geſetz gemacht, Daſs ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Raths, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen oder irgend eines Grafſchafts Gerichts: Daſs irgend eine Perſon beſagten Eid oder Betheurung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan und unterſchrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, daſs es aus dem protokollirten Berichte irgend eines Richters beſagten Gerichts erhelle, irgend eine Perſon habe beſagten Eid oder Betheurung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan und unterſchrieben—ſuer ein zulaengliches Zeugnis und Beweis deſſen, und davon, daſs ſolche Perſon Bueger ſey, geachtet und gehalten, und dafuer in Jedem Gerichtshofe dieſes Staats anerkannt werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremdlinge aufzumuntern in dieſen Staat zu kommen und ſich darin niederzulaſſen, *Sey es zum Geſetz gemacht,* daſs, fuer einen Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staate, irgend einem ſolchen Fremdlinge, der in dieſen Staat kommt, und vorbemeldete Erklaerung und Eid oder Betheurung thut und unterſchreibet, ihm oder ſeinem Eigenthume, *keine Abgabe* auferleget werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremdlinge, Gewerbtreibende, Handwerker und Fabrikanten, aufzumuntern zu kommen und in dieſem Staate ſich niederzulaſſen, *Sey es zum Geſetz gemacht,* daſs *keine Abgabe* irgend einem ſolchen Fremdlinge, der ein Gewerbtreibender, Handwerker oder Fabrikant iſt, in dieſen Staat kommt, und vorbeſagte Erklaerung und Eid oder Betheurung thut und unterſchreibet, oder ſeinem Eigenthume, fuer einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staate auferlegt werden ſolle.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) July* 5.

AT the requeſt of the magiſtrates of this parish, a meeting of the gentlemen of the faculty took place at the court-houſe laſt Thurſday morning, to conſider,

1ſt. What are the moſt likely means to prevent the ſpreading of the malignant fever, which for ſo long a ſeaſon confined itſelf to the ſhipping and to new comers, and has lately made its appearance on ſhore in the moſt contagious and dangerous ſhapes.

2d. What may be conſidered the earlieſt decided ſymptoms of the diſorder?

3d. What they would recommend to be inſtantly done by any perſons conceiving themſelves infected therewith, in caſe of the abſence of profeſſional aſſiſtance?

We underſtand there was a reſpectable meeting, and that the opinion was nearly unanimous, and will be reduced to form, and publiſhed to the following effect:—

1ſt. By way of prevention to avoid (as much as circumſtances will poſſibly admit) communication with diſeaſed perſons, and when neceſſity abſolutely calls for it, to be prepared with a handkerchief or cloth well impregnated with vinegar (if camphorated ſo much the better,) and to adopt rather a more generous diet, &c. than uſual.

2dly. The firſt ſymptoms are diſcoverable by a redneſs and burning heat in the eyes, a general determination to the head, attended with ſtupor and great debility.

3dly. Unleſs the patient is of a very weak habit, inſtant and copious bleeding has been practiſed with the moſt happy ſucceſs, and afterwards the ſtomach and bowels to be freely evacuated; in one inſtance ſpiced vinegar applied to the crown of the head (previouſly ſhaved) was attended with the utmoſt ſucceſs, although the patient was conſidered to be far gone.

It is recommended in various parts of the rooms of diſeaſed perſons, clothes ſhould be hung up after being dipped in vinegar, and in many caſes a little good vinegar, diluted with water and made palatable with ſyrup, may be given, which has been experienced to have a good effect.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 1.

A FIRE.

On Wedneſday morning, about four o'clock, the melancholy cry of fire grated on the ears of our citizens. They immediately aſſembled to ſtop, if poſſible, the ravages of the deſtructive element. The fire caught in the rope-walk of Mr. Howe, by an accident in heating ſome tar, and before the inhabitants could be alarmed and aſſembled, it had gained ſo great a head as to render abortive all attempts to ſecure from the flames, any of thoſe elegant and valuable rope-walks, which formed a row from Milk-ſtreet, to the weſt part of Fort Hill; their attention, therefore, was turned to the preſervation of the dwelling houſes, which, from the intenſe heat ariſing from the burning tar and hemp, were taking fire in every direction, at the diſtance of ſeveral rods. In the commencement of the fire, there was very little wind from any point, but in a few moments it came on to blow very freſh from the north, and ſo continued till the flames were ſtopped by their arrival at the water ſide.

By this accident, many citizens, who by many years laborious induſtry had acquired a little property —in one inſtant, "in the twinkling of an eye," are reduced to poverty. But it is beyond a doubt, that the outſtretched hand of liberality from every individual will in part indemnify them; but this part can be but ſmall. No actual calculation has been made; but almoſt every opinion is, that the loſs of property by this fire, is far ſuperior to the loſs by the fire at the ſouth end.

It is with pleaſure we acknowledge the exertions of our brethren from the country, which on this, as on many former occaſions, were unremitted and highly ſerviceable. Theſe circumſtances will ſtill faſter bind the bonds of friendſhip, and do away ridiculous local prejudices. From the towns of Cambridge, Charleſtown, Waſhington, Brooklyn, Milton, and Roxbury, engines were ſent.

The following are among others whoſe loſſes are leſs conſiderable.

Mr. Howe's rope-walk, where the fire began.

Mr. Jeffrey Richardſon's rope-walk, three dwelling houſes, and a large brick ſtore.

Mr. Emmon's rope-walk and dwelling houſe.

Mr. Codman's rope-walk and ſtore.

Mr. M'Neil's rope-walk and dwelling-houſe.

Mr. Davis's rope-walk and a large brick dwelling houſe.

Mr. Torrey's rope-walk.

Houſes in Green's Lane.

Mr. Appleton's large dwelling houſe, in which was kept the loan-office—barns, &c.

Mr. Lamb's dwelling houſe.

Mr. M'Lanes dwelling houſe.

Mr. James Thwing's new dwelling houſe.

A ſmall houſe of Mr. Clement's.

Mr. Wheelwright's dwelling houſe.

Another dwelling houſe adjacent.

Mr. Daniel Sargent's dwelling houſe.

Mr. Brewer's dwelling houſe, barns, &c.

Captain Cowell's dwelling houſe, and adjacent houſes.

Mr. Hearſey's two ſmall dwelling houſes—with a row of ſmall buildings.

Beſides which, in the other ſtreets, there were ſeveral dwelling houſes, occupied by colonel Winſlow, and others.

Mr. George Blanchard's dwelling houſe, barn, carts, trucks, &c.

Mr. White's ſmall houſe and gardens, owned by colonel Dawes.

A large dwelling houſe of the widow Grey's occupied by Mr. James Perkins.

Mr. Ruſſell's large ſtore, and a number of ſtores on the wharf.

Mr. Dillaway's dwelling houſe, (ſaid to be ſold to Mr. Samuel Bangs a few days before) and a large quantity of lumber.

A number of ſtores on Tileſton's wharf.

All the ſtores and buildings on colonel Dawes's wharf, chiefly improved by captain Nehemiah Somes —and a carpenter's ſhop on ſaid wharf, improved by Mr. Oliver Wiſwall. Mr. Dawes's loſs was near 1200l.

Captain Somes's ſtore.

Mr. Solomon Cotton and Son's dwelling houſe, ſhop, &c.

Beſides the above, a large number of ſmall dwelling houſes, barns, ſtores, &c. &c. Indeed almoſt the whole ſtock of hemp, cordage, tar, &c. in the rope-walks, were entirely conſumed.

It is impoſſible to aſcertain the loſs occaſioned by the late fire with accuracy, but it is generally ſuppoſed to be not much ſhort of 200,000l.

The ſufferers, as far as their names can be ſuddenly collected, are—

Mr. Thomas Lamb, Nathanial Appleton, Eſquire, Mr. John M'Lane, Mr. James Thwing, Mr. Benjamin Tupper, Mr. Joſeph Baker, Mr. Job Wheelwright, Mr. Benjamin Gray, Mrs. Sarah M'Neil, Mr. —— Freeman, Daniel Sargent, Eſquire, Mr. Jeffrey Richardſon, John Codman, Eſquire, Thomas Davis, Eſquire, Mr. Iſaac Davis, Mr. Edward Howe, Mrs. Emmons, Mr. Nath. Torrey, Mr. William M'Neil and ſon, Mrs. Quincey, Mrs. Rand, colonel Winſlow, captain Weſt, captain Cowell, captain Rich, Mr. Wm. White, jun. Mr. White, gardner, Mrs. Low, Mr. Levi Hearſey, James Perkins, Eſquire, Mr. Wm. Cloufton, Mr. Samual Abbot, Mr. Thomas Brewer, Mr. John Sturges, Mrs. Scott, Mr. John Reid, honourable Thomas Ruſſel, Eſquire, captain Nehemiah Somes, Meſſieurs Porter and Tileſton, Mr. Samuel Dillaway, Mr. Samuel Bangs, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Tate, Mr. Nerias Townſend, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. George Geyer, Mrs. Goſley, Mr. Smith, Mr. Uriel Lyon, Mr. Joſeph Whittemore, Mr. George Blanchard.

SALEM, *July* 29.

We have a report in town, that a veſſel has arrived at Wyſcaſſet from England, bringing an account of an INSURRECTION in LONDON, of a vaſt body of people, and that the military had been unſucceſsful in attempting to ſuppreſs it. A ſhort time will determine whether the account deſerves any credit.

STOCKBRIDGE, *July* 22.

A deſire to be rid of the ſhackles of kings ſeems not to be confined to man alone—the ſpirit of liberty has commenced its progreſs among the wiſeſt of the ſpecies of inſects—A gentleman in this town is poſſeſſed of a hive of bees, into which revolutionary principles, laſt week made their way. After ſome hours of tumult and uproar among the inhabitants of the ſweet atmoſphere, the king (or queen) bee was brought out of the hive, breathleſs, and two ſoon followed after, (probably members of the bee jacobin club) and graſping the remains of royalty, carried the lifeleſs drunk beyond the ken of the obſerver. It has not yet tranſpired whether a free form of government has been adopted in the hive, or whether the winged inſects have ſettled down quietly under an elected chief, or a bold uſurper.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 4.

POSTSCRIPT.

A Barbadoes paper of the 11th July, was received in town on Saturday. A gentleman who has peruſed ſaid paper, verbally relates the following, as nearly as we can relate it:

"That the Britiſh June packet had arrived there in a ſhort paſſage from England, with official accounts of the engagement between the Engliſh and French fleets, which, after an obſtinate battle, terminated in favour of the Engliſh, they being of ſuperior force, having taken nine ſail of French ſhips of war, and were in purſuit of the others, when the diſpatches were ſent off.

"That a junction between the duke of York and general Clairfayt had been effected; and that another engagement had been fought on, or about the 1ſt of June, between them and Mr. Pichegru, the French general, which proved moſt favourable to the allies."

From the above ſource a variety of reports have taken wing, and are in ſwift circulation; but in all probability, there is but little truth in them. The arrival of the packet, however, may be hourly expected, which will enable us to lay before our readers ſuch extracts and official communications as will put them in poſſeſſion of theſe intereſting particulars.

From the NEW-YORK DIARY of Saturday evening.

REPORT OF THE DAY.

Captain Cochran is juſt returned to the Hook—and during his cruiſe he ſpoke a veſſel bound from Barbadoes to St. Euſtatia, from the captain of whom he got a Barbadoes paper, giving an account, that the Britiſh packet had arrived at that iſland the day before he ſailed, and brought the Gazette account of the engagement between the Britiſh and French fleets, and that lord Howe had actually taken nine ſail of the line!!!

It is alſo rumoured, that ſix more of the French line of battle ſhips were totally crippled, and could not be towed away. That the junction between Clairfayt and the duke of York, had taken place; and a ſevere action had taken place fifteen days after the duke's check, in which M. Pichegru left 17,000 men dead on the field, and got off himſelf with great difficulty.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 5.

Official information is received at the war office, confirmative of the defeat of the ſavages on the firſt July. They attacked the eſcort commanded by major M'Mahan cloſe under the walls of Fort Recovery on the morning of the 30th of June. Their numbers eſtimated from one thouſand to fifteen hundred. The attack of the eſcort was followed immediately by a general aſſault upon the fort, in which they were repulſed with conſiderable ſlaughter. They however continued a diſtant fire the remainder of the day and by intervals during the night and until twelve o'clock the next day, July the firſt, when they retreated. They were followed ſome diſtance by part of the garriſon, commanded by captain Gibſon, but their numbers and ambuſcades compelled him to obſerve great caution. We loſt twenty one officers and ſoldiers killed, and twenty-nine wounded, among the former was the excellent partiſan major M'Mahan, whoſe loſs is greatly regretted, captain Hartſhorne, lieutenant Craig and cornet Torrey, all of whom fell during the higheſt exertions of bravery. Among the wounded are captain Taylor of the dragoons and lieutenant Drake of the infantry—one ſoldier miſſing.

The dragoons ſuffered the moſt; out of fifty in the action, twenty-one were either killed or wounded; one hundred horſes remained after the action, but almoſt all of them wounded; twenty-ſeven horſes were killed in the repeated charges made by that gallant captain. Two hundred of the contractor's horſes were killed and miſſing.

There is but little doubt from the previous information that the attack was made by the maſs of the Indian forces, and that they ſuffered ſeverely, of which there were ſeveral unequivocal evidences. Their ſuperior numbers and the horſes which they gained during the action, enabled them to carry off the greateſt part of their dead, but they left ten bodies on the ground before the fort, which they could not carry away.

The firſt diviſion of the mounted militia of Kentucky were expected at Fort Waſhington about the 20th of July, and the ſecond about the 23d. After the arrival of this auxiliary force at the head of the line, which may have been the latter part of July, general Wayne will be enabled to move forward for the purpoſe of accompliſhing the objects of the campaign, which it is expected will not be very difficult, by comparing the quality and numbers of our troops with thoſe of the enemy.

Fort Recovery is ſituated 97½ miles from Fort Waſhington, on the Ohio, in the field where the action of the fourth of November, 1791, was fought. It is twenty-four miles advanced of Greenville, general Wayne's head quarters in July.

Extract of a letter from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe, dated the 2d of July, received at Wilmington,

"The Britiſh army, commanded by general Symes, made an attack on the French; the Britiſh force was great, having volunteers from all the Britiſh iſlands, with 300 men from Martinico, and all the ſeamen and officers of the fleet.

"The action was very ſevere, occaſioned by many ſerious rencounters ſome time before, and the French were well prepared for the attack; they made a feint, and retreated, by which means they drew the Britiſh on a mine which they had ſprung, and blew the flower of the Britiſh army in the air. The fixth regiment, to a man, was deſtroyed.

"What remained of the Britiſh army, retreated in great diſorder, abandoning Grand Terre, and left it in full poſſeſſion of the French.

"The loſs of the Britiſh is computed at 800 men, and twenty-eight officers."

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatius, dated July 15.

"Vaſt ſums of money muſt be loſt in the late flour ſhipments, as no French produce can be procured at preſent, to make up the loſſes on return cargoes, but I hope it will not be long ſo. The French have defeated the Britiſh at Point-Petre, Guadaloupe—800 men, with 24 officers, fell in the firſt attack. Grand Terre is entirely abandoned by the Britiſh, and I expect they will ſoon leave the iſland totally.

"The Sans Culottes have given the horrors to all the ariſtocrats in the Weſt-Indies, even here they are afraid of being attacked before the hurricane months are over, which makes the merchants more cautious in their ſpeculations on flour than heretofore."

NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 7.

The day before yeſterday an officer of a Britiſh frigate arrived in Lynhaven Bay from Halifax, came up to town. We underſtand that there are five ſail of frigates under the command of commodore Rogers—this is a diſtinct ſquadron from that in the Delaware, under admiral Murray.

A London Gazette of the 10th of June, is in town; the editors have not had a ſight of it, but they are credibly informed, that it contains an official letter from lord Howe, which ſtates, that on the 28th of May, he had an action with the French fleet, attended with great ſlaughter—That in the event he had been completely victorious, having taken ſix ſail of the line from the French, one of them mounting 120 guns—That the action happened off Breſt—he ſays, as we underſtand, nothing of his own loſs.—We have given only ſuch an imperfect ſketch of this affair, as we have been able to obtain—At the ſame time we wiſh our readers to remark, that all our information is derived from Britiſh accounts—The names of the French ſhips taken, are, we underſtand, in the Gazette.

By a veſſel arrived in Hampton Road from Bourdeaux, we are informed that the Cheſapeake fleet had arrived ſafe.—As no mention is made in the London Gazette of the 10th of June, of the fleet from the Cheſapeake, it is preſumable that it muſt be arrived, for if any accident had happened it is probable it would have been known in London at that time; nor is there any account of it by the veſſel which brought the account of the above engagement to Halifax.

The following is ſaid to be a ſtatement of the captures from the convoy under La Concorde, bound from the Delaware to France.

By the Reſolution,	1	merchant ſhip.
Thetis,	5	do.
Argonaut,	4	do.
L'Oiſeau,	5	do.
Africa,	1	do.
	16	

Excluſive of a ſloop of war taken by the L'Oiſeau.

Annapolis, Auguſt 14.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Pittſburgh on Thurſday evening, July 31, 1794, to take into conſideration the preſent ſituation of affairs, and declare their ſentiments on this delicate criſis:

A great majority, almoſt the whole of the inhabitants of the town, aſſembled. It being announced to the meeting that certain gentlemen from the town of Waſhington had arrived and had ſignified that they were entruſted with a meſſage from the inhabitants of the town, relative to preſent affairs; a committee of three perſons were appointed to confer with them and report the meſſage to the meeting, the perſons appointed were George Wallace, H. H. Brackenridge and John Wilkins, jun. theſe gentlemen made report to the meeting, to wit, that in conſequence of certain letters ſent by the laſt mail, certain perſons were diſcovered as advocates of the exciſe law, and enemies to the intereſts of the country; and that a certain Ed-

ward Day, James Bryſon, and Abraham Kirkpatrick,—were particularly obnoxious, and that it was expected of the country ſhould be diſmiſſed from the town without delay; whereupon, it was reſolved, that it ſhould be ſo done, and a committee of twenty-one were appointed to ſee this reſolution carried into effect, to wit: George Wallace, H. H. Brackenridge, Peter Andrain, John Scull, John M'Maſters, John Wilkins, ſen. Andrew M'Intire, George Adams, David Evans, Joſiah Tannehill, Matthew Erneſt, William Earls, Alexander M'Nickle, colonel John Irwin, James Clow, William Gormly, Nathaniel Iriſh, A. Tannehill.

Alſo, That whereas it is a part of the meſſage from the gentlemen of Waſhington, that a great body of the people of the country will meet to-morrow at Braddock's fields, in order to carry into effect meaſures that may ſeem to them adviſeable with reſpect to the exciſe law and the advocates of it, Reſolved, that the above committee, ſhall at an early hour wait upon the people on the ground, and aſſure the people that the above reſolution with reſpect to the proſcribed perſons, has been carried into effect.

Reſolved, alſo, That the inhabitants of the town ſhall march out, and join the people of Braddock's field, as brethren, to carry into effect with them any meaſure that may ſeem adviſeable for the common cauſe.

Reſolved, alſo, That we ſhall be watchful among ourſelves of all characters, that by word or act may be unfriendly to the common cauſe, and when diſcovered, will not ſuffer them to live amongſt us, but they ſhall inſtantly depart the town.

Reſolved, alſo, That the above committee ſhall exiſt as a committee of information and correſpondence, as an organ of our ſentiments, until our next town meeting.

And that whereas, a general meeting of delegates from the townſhips of the country on the weſt of the mountains, will be held at Parkinſon's ferry, on the Monongela, on the 14th of Auguſt next, Reſolved, That delegates ſhall be appointed to that meeting, and that the 9th of Auguſt next, be appointed for a town meeting, to elect ſuch delegates.

Reſolved, alſo, That a number of handbills be ſtruck off at the expence of the committee, and diſtributed among the inhabitants of the town, that they may conduct themſelves accordingly.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS combinations to defeat the execution of the laws laying duties upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and upon ſtills, have, from the time of the commencement of thoſe laws, exiſted in ſome of the weſtern parts of Pennſylvania: And whereas the ſaid combinations, proceeding in a manner ſubverſive equally of the juſt authority of government, and of the rights of individuals, have hitherto effected their dangerous and criminal purpoſe; by the influence of certain irregular meetings whoſe proceedings have tended to encourage and uphold the ſpirit of oppoſition by miſrepreſentations of the laws calculated to render them odious, by endeavours to deter thoſe who might be ſo diſpoſed from accepting offices under them, through fear of public reſentment, and of injury to perſon and property, and to compel thoſe who had accepted ſuch offices by actual violence, to ſurrender or forbear the execution of them;—by circulating vindictive menaces againſt all thoſe who ſhould otherwiſe directly or indirectly aid in the execution of the ſaid laws, or who, yielding to the dictates of conſcience and to a ſenſe of obligation, ſhould themſelves comply therewith, by actually injuring and deſtroying the property of perſons who were underſtood to have ſo complied;—by inflicting cruel and humiliating puniſhments upon private citizens, for no other cauſe than that of appearing to be friends of the laws;—by intercepting the public officers on the highways, abuſing, aſſaulting, and otherwiſe ill treating them, by going to their houſes in the night, gaining admittance by force, taking away their papers, and committing other outrages; employing for theſe unwarrantable purpoſes the agency of armed banditti, diſguiſed in ſuch manner as for the moſt part to eſcape diſcovery: And whereas the endeavours of the legiſlature to obviate objections to the ſaid laws, by lowering the duties and by other alterations conducive to the convenience of thoſe whom they immediately affect (though they have given ſatisfaction in other quarters) and the endeavours of the executive officers to conciliate a compliance with the laws, by explanations, by forbearance, and even by particular accommodations, founded on the ſuggeſtion of local conſiderations, have been diſappointed of their effect, by the machinations of perſons whoſe induſtry to excite reſiſtance has increaſed with every appearance of a diſpoſition among the people to relax in their oppoſition, and to acquieſce in the laws, inſomuch that many perſons in the ſaid weſtern parts of Pennſylvania have at length been hardy enough to perpetrate acts which I am adviſed amount to treaſon, being overt acts of levying war againſt the United States; the ſaid perſons having, on the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth of July laſt paſt, proceeded in arms (on the ſecond day amounting to ſeveral hundreds) to the houſe of John Neville, inſpector of the revenue for the fourth ſurvey of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, having repeatedly attacked the ſaid houſe, with the perſons therein, wounding ſome of them; having ſeized David Lenox, marſhal of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, who, previous thereto, had been fired upon, while in the execution of his duty, by a party of armed men, detaining him for ſome time priſoner, till, for the preſervation of his life and the obtaining of his liberty, he found it neceſſary to enter into ſtipulations to forbear the execution of certain official duties, touching proceſſes iſſuing out of a court of the United States—and having finally obliged the ſaid inſpector of the revenue, and the ſaid marſhal, from conſiderations of perſonal ſafety, to fly from that part of the country, in order, by a circuitous rout to proceed to the ſeat of government; avowing, as the motives of theſe outrageous proceedings, an intention to prevent, by force of arms; the execution of the ſaid laws, to oblige the ſaid inſpector of the revenue to renounce his ſaid office, to withſtand, by open violence, the lawful authority of government of the United States, and to compel thereby an alteration in the meaſures of the legiſlature, and a repeal of the laws aforeſaid.

And whereas by a law of the United States, entitled, "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, ſuppreſs inſurrections and repel invaſions," it is enacted, "That whenever the laws of the United States ſhall be oppoſed, or the execution thereof obſtructed in any ſtate, by combinations too powerful to be ſuppreſſed by the ordinary courſe of judicial proceedings, or by the powers veſted in the marſhals by that act, the ſame being notified by an aſſociate juſtice, or a diſtrict judge, it ſhall be lawful for the preſident of the United States to call forth the militia of ſuch ſtate, to ſuppreſs ſuch combinations, and to cauſe the laws to be duly executed. And if the militia of a ſtate where ſuch combinations may happen, ſhall refuſe or be inſufficient to ſuppreſs the ſame, it ſhall be lawful for the preſident, if the legiſlature of the United States ſhall not be in ſeſſion, to call forth and employ ſuch numbers of the militia of any other ſtate or ſtates, moſt convenient thereto, as may be neceſſary; and the uſe of the militia ſo to be called forth, may be continued, if neceſſary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the enſuing ſeſſion: Provided always, that whenever it may be neceſſary, in the judgment of the preſident, to uſe the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the preſident ſhall forthwith and previous thereto, by proclamation, command ſuch inſurgents to diſperſe and retire peaceably to their reſpective abodes, within a limitted time."

And whereas James Wilſon, an aſſociate juſtice on the fourth inſtant, by writing under his hand, did, from evidence which had been laid before him, notify to me that, "in the counties of Waſhington and Allegany, in Pennſylvania, laws of the United States "are oppoſed, and the execution thereof obſtructed "by combinations too powerful to be ſuppreſſed by "the ordinary courſe of judicial proceedings, or by "the powers veſted in the marſhal of that diſtrict."

And whereas it is, in my judgment, neceſſary, under the circumſtances of the caſe, to take meaſures for calling forth the militia in order to ſuppreſs the combinations aforeſaid, and to cauſe the laws to be duly executed, and I have accordingly determined ſo to do, feeling the deepeſt regret for the occaſion, but withal the moſt ſolemn conviction that the eſſential intereſts of the union demand it, that the very exiſtence of government, and the fundamental principles of ſocial order, are materially involved in the iſſue, and that the patriotiſm and firmneſs of all good citizens are ſeriouſly called upon, as occaſion may require, to aid in the effectual ſuppreſſion of ſo fatal a ſpirit.

Wherefore and in purſuance of the proviſo above recited, I, George Waſhington, preſident of the United States, do hereby command all perſons, being inſurgents as aforeſaid, and all others whom it may concern, on or before the firſt day of September next, to diſperſe and retire peaceably to their reſpective abodes. And I do moreover warn all perſons whomſoever, againſt aiding, abetting or comforting the perpetrators of the aforeſaid treaſonable acts; and do require all officers and other citizens, according to their reſpective duties, and the laws of the land, to exert their utmoſt endeavours to prevent and ſuppreſs ſuch dangerous proceedings.

In teſtimony whereof I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the (L. S.) ſeventh day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident,
EDMUND RANDOLPH.

To be SOLD,

By PRIVATE BARGAIN,

ABOUT 167 acres of LAND, part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, lying within half a mile of the Croſs-Roads. For terms apply to *Mr. Stuart*, at Doden, near South-river church.

1

Joſeph Middleton,

CABINET & CHAIR-MAKER,

RETURNS his moſt greatful thanks to his friends, who have been ſo kind as to favour him with their cuſtom, and hopes he ſhall continue to deſerve their confidence.

Said Middleton ſtill continues to carry on his buſineſs, in its ſeveral branches, at his ſhop, in Prince-George-ſtreet, next houſe to that of doctor *James Murray*, and has now on hand different kinds of furniture, which may be had on reaſonable terms.

Commands from the country will be chearfully attended to, and punctually executed.

Annapolis, Auguſt 12, 1794. 10 7 16

THE VESTRY of SHREWSBURY PARISH, Kent county, and ſtate of Maryland, give notice, that they intend preferring a petition to the next general aſſembly, for an act authoriſing them to commence a ſcheme of a lottery for the purpoſe of finiſhing the chapel, in ſaid pariſh.

By order of the veſtry,
JOHN HURTT, Regiſter.

Auguſt 1, 1794. 3

The Young Ladies Academy.

THE ſubſcriber, having lately finiſhed his education at an univerſity in New England, begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened an ACADEMY, at the houſe of Mr. CORNELIUS MILLS, now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM GILMORE, for the inſtruction of young ladies, in the various branches of uſeful literature, viz. in reading, writing, arithmetic, Engliſh grammar, compoſition, elocution, geography, logic, natural and moral philoſophy, and the Latin and Greek languages.—The ſuperior advantages, which inſtitutions of this kind have over thoſe ſchools, where reading, writing, and arithmetic only are taught, whoſe regulations admit both ſexes, are too apparent to need a comment. And the rapidity with which academies for the education of young ladies are increaſing, in different parts of the union, and the encouragement which they derive from our enlightened fellow-citizens, are ample demonſtrations of the utility of ſuch inſtitutions, and that the progreſs of the daughter in knowledge is as dear to the parent as that of the ſon. Academies, colleges, and univerſities, have been inſtituted for the improvement of the latter, while thoſe doors to ſcientific knowledge have been too long ſhut againſt the reſearches of the former. Preſuming that the inhabitants of Annapolis will not be behind their fellow-citizens, in other parts of the United States, in the neceſſary accompliſhments, which concern the future happineſs of their daughters, the ſubſcriber flatters himſelf that he ſhall receive the patronage of a candid public, as far as he may be entitled upon the ground of merit.

The price, to thoſe who learn to read and write, will be four dollars per quarter, and four dollars entrance; to thoſe whoſe ſtudies are upon the other branches, the ſame entrance, and ſix dollars per quarter. As it is not the inſtructor's ambition to have a large circle of young ladies, that he may be able to do the greater juſtice to thoſe who may come to the academy, he preſumes his prices will not be thought high.

1 PAUL GROUT.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ELY DORSEY, ſenior, late of Elk-Ridge, deceaſed, are requeſted to notify the ſame to *Richard Ridgely*, of the city of Annapolis, attorney at law, for payment, on or before the firſt day of November next, as a diſtribution of the deceaſed's eſtate will then take place, purſuant to his laſt will.

DEBORAH DORSEY, Executrix.

Auguſt 6, 1794. 3 D. Ridgely

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or was ſtolen, out of paſture, on the eleventh of May laſt, an iron gray HORSE, about fifteen hands high, long made, and about ſeven or eight years old, a natural trotter, was never ſhod, and is branded on the right ſhoulder with the letters P B. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that I get him again, or delivers him to Mr. RICHARD ROSS, in Bladenſburgh, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

BENJAMIN J. BRICE.

N. B. The above horſe was very low in fleſh.

Auguſt 7, 1794. 10 7 16

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tueſday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has loſt two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trouſers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen ſhirt, and many other cloaths not ſufficiently known to be deſcribed. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the diſtance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable expences, if brought home.

1 EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, two fellows, viz. JAMES HALL and JAMES GUY, (their names we ſuppoſe they will alter) JAMES HALL is a mulatto, about five feet nine inches high, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, with a ſhort full ſuit of hair, a ſcar on the right cheek, a gap in the under fore teeth, and ſtutters much when diſconcerted or ſurpriſed. JAMES GUY, a brown mulatto, about five feet ten inches high, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, very ſtreight and well formed, has likewiſe an impediment in ſpeech, when ſurpriſed. They had both of them a variety of cloaths. Whoever will ſecure, in any gaol, the above fellows, ſo that we get them, ſhall receive the ſum of TWENTY DOLLARS for each. 10 7 16

SAMUEL HARRISON, jun.
WALTER HARRISON.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county,
Auguſt 3, 1794.

It is recommended in various parts of the rooms of diſeaſed perſons, clothes ſhould be hung up after being dipped in vinegar, and in many caſes a little good vinegar, diluted with water and made palatable with ſyrup, may be given, which has been experienced to have a good effect.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 1.

A FIRE.

On Wedneſday morning, about four o'clock, the melancholy cry of fire grated on the ears of our citizens. They immediately aſſembled to ſtop, if poſſible, the ravages of the deſtructive element. The fire caught in the rope-walk of Mr. Howe, by an accident in heating ſome tar, and before the inhabitants could be alarmed and aſſembled, it had gained ſo great a head as to render abortive all attempts to ſecure from the flames, any of thoſe elegant and valuable rope-walks, which formed a row from Milk-ſtreet, to the weſt part of Fort Hill; their attention, therefore, was turned to the preſervation of the dwelling houſes, which, from the intenſe heat ariſing from the burning tar and hemp, were taking fire in every direction, at the diſtance of ſeveral rods. In the commencement of the fire, there was very little wind from any point, but in a few moments it came on to blow very freſh from the north, and ſo continued till the flames were ſtopped by their arrival at the water ſide.

By this accident, many citizens, who by many years laborious induſtry had acquired a little property—in one inſtant, "in the twinkling of an eye," are reduced to poverty. But it is beyond a doubt, that the outſtretched hand of liberality from every individual will in part indemnify them; but this part can be but ſmall. No actual calculation has been made; but almoſt every opinion is, that the loſs of property by this fire, is far ſuperior to the loſs by the fire at the ſouth end.

It is with pleaſure we acknowledge the exertions of our brethren from the country, which on this, as on many former occaſions, were untimitted and highly ſerviceable. Theſe circumſtances will ſtill faſter bind the bonds of friendſhip, and do away ridiculous local prejudices. From the towns of Cambridge, Charleſtown, Waſhington, Brooklyn, Milton, and Roxbury, engines were ſent.

The following are among others whoſe loſſes are leſs conſiderable.

Mr. Howe's rope-walk, where the fire began.

Mr. Jeffrey Richardſon's rope-walk, three dwelling houſes, and a large brick ſtore.

Mr. Emmon's rope-walk and dwelling houſe.

Mr. Codman's rope-walk and ſtore.

Mr. M'Neil's rope-walk and dwelling-houſe.

Mr. Davis's rope-walk and a large brick dwelling houſe.

Mr. Torrey's rope-walk.

Houſes in Green's Lane.

Mr. Appleton's large dwelling houſe, in which was kept the loan-office—barns, &c.

Mr. Lamb's dwelling houſe.

Mr. M'Lanes dwelling houſe.

Mr. James Thwing's new dwelling houſe.

A ſmall houſe of Mr. Clement's.

Mr. Wheelwright's dwelling houſe.

Another dwelling houſe adjacent.

Mr. Daniel Sargent's dwelling houſe.

Mr. Brewer's dwelling houſe, barns, &c.

Captain Cowell's dwelling houſe, and adjacent houſes.

Mr. Hearſey's two ſmall dwelling houſes—with a few of ſmall buildings.

Beſides which, in the other ſtreets, there were ſeveral dwelling houſes, occupied by colonel Winſlow, and others.

Mr. George Blanchard's dwelling houſe, barn, carts, trucks, &c.

Mr. White's ſmall houſe and gardens, owned by colonel Dawes.

A large dwelling houſe of the widow Grey's occupied by Mr. James Perkins.

Mr. Ruſſell's large ſtore, and a number of ſtores on the wharf.

Mr. Dillaway's dwelling houſe, (ſaid to be ſold to Mr. Samuel Bangs a few days before) and a large quantity of lumber.

A number of ſtores on Tileſton's wharf.

All the ſtores and buildings on colonel Dawes's wharf, chiefly improved by captain Nehemiah Somes—and a carpenter's ſhop on ſaid wharf, improved by Mr. Oliver Wiſwall. Mr. Dawes's loſs was near 1200l.

Captain Somes's ſtore.

Mr. Solomon Cotton and Son's dwelling houſe, ſhop, &c.

Beſides the above, a large number of ſmall dwelling houſes, barns, ſtores, &c. &c. Indeed almoſt the whole ſtock of hemp, cordage, tar, &c. in the rope-walks, were entirely conſumed.

It is impoſſible to aſcertain the loſs occaſioned by the late fire with accuracy, but it is generally ſuppoſed to be not much ſhort of 200,000l.

The ſufferers, as far as their names can be ſuddenly collected, are—

Mr. Thomas Lamb, Nathanial Appleton, Eſquire, Mr. John M'Lane, Mr. James Thwing, Mr. Benjamin Tupper, Mr. Joſeph Baker, Mr. Job Wheelwright, Mr. Benjamin Gray, Mrs. Sarah M'Neil, Mr. —— Freeman, Daniel Sargent, Eſquire, Mr. Jeffrey Richardſon, John Codman, Eſquire, Thomas Davis, Eſquire, Mr. Iſaac Davis, Mr. Edward Howe, Mrs. Emmons, Mr. Nath. Torrey, Mr. William M'Neil and ſon, Mrs. Quincey, Mrs. Rand, colonel Winſlow, captain Weſt, captain Cowell, captain Rich, Mr. Wm. White, jun. Mr. White, gardner, Mrs. Low, Mr. [illegible] Hearſey, James Perkins, Eſquire, Mr. Wm. Clouſton, Mr. Samual Abbot, Mr. Thomas Brewer, Mrs. John Sturges, Mrs. Scott, Mr. John Reid, honourable Thomas Ruſſel, Eſquire, captain Nehemiah Somes, Meſſieurs Porter and Tileſton, Mr. Samuel Dillaway, Mr. Samuel Bangs, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Tate, Mr. Nerias Townſend, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. George Geyer, Mrs. Goſley, Mr. Smith, Mr. Uriel Lyon, Mr. Joſeph Whittemore, Mr. George Blanchard.

SALEM, *July* 29.

We have a report in town, that a veſſel has arrived at Wyſcaſſet from England, bringing an account of an INSURRECTION in LONDON, of a vaſt body of people, and that the military had been unſucceſsful in attempting to ſuppreſs it. A ſhort time will determine whether the account deſerves any credit.

STOCKBRIDGE, *July* 22.

A deſire to be rid of the ſhackles of kings ſeems not to be confined to man alone—the ſpirit of liberty has commenced its progreſs among the wiſeſt of the ſpecies of inſects.—A gentleman in this town is poſſeſſed of a hive of bees, into which revolutionary principles, laſt week made their way. After ſome hours of tumult and uproar among the inhabitants of the ſweet atmoſphere, the king (or queen) bee was brought out of the hive, breathleſs, and two ſoon followed after, (probably members of the bee jacobin club) and graſping the remains of royalty, carried the lifeleſs drunk beyond the ken of the obſerver. It has not yet tranſpired whether a free form of government has been adopted in the hive, or whether the winged inſects have ſettled down quietly under an elected chief, or a bold uſurper.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 4.

POSTSCRIPT.

A Barbadoes paper of the 11th July, was received in town on Saturday. A gentleman who has peruſed ſaid paper, verbally relate, the following, as nearly as we can relate it:

"That the Britiſh June packet had arrived there in a ſhort paſſage from England, with official accounts of the engagement between the Engliſh and French fleets, which, after an obſtinate battle, terminated in favour of the Engliſh, they being of ſuperior force, having taken nine ſail of French ſhips of war, and were in purſuit of the others, when the diſpatches were ſent off.

"That a junction between the duke of York and general Clairfayt had been effected; and that another engagement had been fought on, or about the 1ſt of June, between them and Mr. Pichegru, the French general, which proved moſt favourable to the allies."

From the above ſource a variety of reports have taken wing, and are in ſwift circulation; but in all probability, there is but little truth in them. The arrival of the packet, however, may be hourly expected, which will enable us to lay before our readers ſuch extracts and official communications as will put them in poſſeſſion of theſe intereſting particulars.

From the NEW-YORK DIARY of Saturday evening.

REPORT OF THE DAY.

Captain Cochran is juſt returned to the Hook—and during his cruiſe he ſpoke a veſſel bound from Barbadoes to St. Euſtatia, from the captain of whom he got a Barbadoes paper, giving an account, that the Britiſh packet had arrived at that iſland the day before he ſailed, and brought the Gazette account of the engagement between the Britiſh and French fleets, and that lord Howe had actually taken nine ſail of the line!!!

It is alſo rumoured, that ſix more of the French line of battle ſhips were totally crippled, and could not be towed away. That the junction between Clairfayt and the duke of York, had taken place; and a ſevere action had taken place fifteen days after the duke's check, in which M. Pichegru left 17,000 men dead on the field, and got off himſelf with great difficulty.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 5.

Official information is received at the war office, confirmative of the defeat of the ſavages on the firſt July. They attacked the eſcort commanded by major M'Mahan cloſe under the walls of Fort Recovery on the morning of the 30th of June. Their numbers eſtimated from one thouſand to fifteen hundred. The attack of the eſcort was followed immediately by a general aſſault upon the fort, in which they were repulſed with conſiderable ſlaughter. They however continued a diſtant fire the remainder of the day and by intervals during the night and until twelve o'clock the next day, July the firſt, when they retreated. They were followed ſome diſtance by part of the garriſon, commanded by captain Gibſon, but their numbers and ambuſcades compelled him to obſerve great caution. We loſt twenty one officers and ſoldiers killed, and twenty-nine wounded, among the former was the excellent partiſan major M'Mahan, whoſe loſs is greatly regretted, captain Hartſhorne, lieutenant Craig and cornet Torrey, all of whom fell during the higheſt exertions of bravery. Among the wounded are captain Taylor of the dragoons and lieutenant Drake of the infantry—one ſoldier miſſing.

The dragoons ſuffered the moſt; out of fifty in the action, twenty one were either killed or wounded; one hundred horſes remained after the action, but almoſt all of them wounded; twenty-ſeven horſes were killed in the repeated charges made by that gallant captain. Two hundred of the contractor's horſes were killed and miſſing.

There is but little doubt from the previous information that the attack was made by the main of the Indian forces, and that they ſuffered ſeverely, of which there are ſeveral unequivocal evidences. Their ſuperior numbers and the horſes which they gained during the action, enabled them to carry off the greateſt part of their dead, but they left ten bodies on the ground before the fort, which they could not carry away.

The firſt diviſion of the mounted militia of Kentucky were expected at Fort Waſhington about the 20th of July, and the ſecond about the 25th. After the arrival of this auxiliary force at the head of the line, which may have been the latter part of July, general Wayne will be enabled to move forward for the purpoſe of accompliſhing the objects of the campaign, which it is expected will not be very difficult, by comparing the quality and numbers of our troops with thoſe of the enemy.

Fort Recovery is ſituated 97½ miles from Fort Waſhington, on the Ohio, in the field where the action of the fourth of November, 1791, was fought. It is twenty-four miles advanced of Greenville, general Wayne's head quarters in July.

Extract of a letter from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe, dated the 2d of July, received at Philadelphia.

"The Britiſh army, commanded by general Symes, made an attack on the French; the Britiſh force was great, having volunteers from all the Britiſh iſlands, with 300 men from Martinico, and all the ſeamen and officers of the fleet.

"The action was very ſevere, occaſioned by many ſerious rencounters ſome time before, and the French were well prepared for the attack; they made a feint, and retreated, by which means they drew the Britiſh on a mine which they had ſprung, and blew the flower of the Britiſh army in the air. The fifth regiment, to a man, was deſtroyed.

"What remained of the Britiſh army, retreated in great diſorder, abandoning Grand Terre, and left it in full poſſeſſion of the French.

"The loſs of the Britiſh is computed at 800 men, and twenty-eight officers."

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated July 15.

"Vaſt ſums of money muſt be loſt in the late loſt ſhipments, as no French produce can be procured at preſent, to make up the loſſes on return cargoes, but I hope it will not be long ſo. The French have defeated the Britiſh at Point-Petre, Guadaloupe—800 men, with 24 officers, fell in the firſt attack. Grand Terre is entirely abandoned by the Britiſh, and I expect they will ſoon leave the iſland totally.

"The Sans Culottes have given the horrors to all the ariſtocrats in the Weſt-Indies, even here they are afraid of being attacked before the hurricane months are over, which makes the merchants more cautious in their ſpeculations on flour than heretofore."

NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 7.

The day before yeſterday an officer of a Britiſh frigate arrived in Lynhaven Bay from Halifax, came up to town. We underſtand that there are five ſail of frigates under the command of commodore Rogers—this is a diſtinct ſquadron from that in the Delaware, under admiral Murray.

A London Gazette of the 10th of June, in town, the editors have not had a ſight of it, but they are credibly informed, that it contains an official letter from lord Howe, which ſtates, that on the 28th of May, he had an action with the French fleet, attended with great ſlaughter—That in the event he had been completely victorious, having taken ſix ſail of the line from the French, one of them mounting 120 guns—That the action happened off Breſt—he ſays, as we underſtand, nothing of his own loſs.—We have given only ſuch an imperfect ſketch of this affair, as we have been able to obtain—At the ſame time we with our readers to remark, that all our information is derived from Britiſh accounts—The names of the French ſhips taken, are, we underſtand, in the Gazette.

By a veſſel arrived in Hampton Road from Bourdeaux, we are informed that the Cheſapeake fleet had arrived ſafe.—As no mention is made in the London Gazette of the 10th of June, of the fleet from the Cheſapeake, it is preſumable that it muſt be arrived, for if any accident had happened it is probable it would have been known in London at that time; nor is there any account of it by the veſſel which brought the account of the above engagement to Halifax.

The following is ſaid to be a ſtatement of the captures from the convoy under La Concorde, bound from the Delaware to France.

By the Reſolution,	1	merchant ſhip.
Thetis,	5	do.
Argonaut,	4	do.
L'Oiſeau,	5	do.
Africa,	1	do.
	16	

Excluſive of a ſloop of war taken by the L'Oiſeau.

Annapolis, Auguſt 14.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Pittſburgh on Thurſday evening, July 31, 1794, to take into conſideration the preſent ſituation of affairs, and declare their ſentiments on this delicate criſis:

A great majority, almoſt the whole of the inhabitants of the town, aſſembled. It being announced to the meeting that certain gentlemen from the town of Waſhington had arrived and had ſignified that they were entruſted with a meſſage from the inhabitants of the town, relative to preſent affairs; a committee of three perſons were appointed to confer with them and report the meſſage to the meeting, the perſons appointed were George Wallace, H. H. Brackenridge and John Wilkins, jun. theſe gentlemen made report to the meeting, to wit, that in conſequence of certain letters ſent by the laſt mail, certain perſons were diſcovered as advocates of the exciſe law, and enemies to the intereſts of the country; and that a certain Ed-

ward Day, James Bryson, and Abraham Kirkpatrick,—were particularly obnoxious, and that it was expected of the country should be dismissed from the town without delay; whereupon, it was resolved, that it should be so done, and a committee of twenty-one were appointed to see this resolution carried into effect, to wit: George Wallace, H. H. Breckenridge, Peter Andrain, John Scull, John M'Masters, John Wilkins, jen. Andrew M'Intire, George Adams, David Evans, Josiah Tannehill, Matthew Ernest, William Earls, Alexander M'Nickle, colonel John Irwin, James Clow, William Gormly, Nathaniel Irish, A. Tannhill.

Also, That whereas it is a part of the message from the gentlemen of Washington, that a great body of the people of the country will meet to-morrow at Braddock's fields, in order to carry into effect measures that may seem to them adviseable with respect to the excise law and the advocates of it, Resolved, that the above committee, shall at an early hour wait upon the people on the ground, and assure the people that the above resolution with respect to the proscribed persons, has been carried into effect.

Resolved, also, That the inhabitants of the town shall march out, and join the people of Braddock's field, as brethren, to carry into effect with them any measure that may seem advisable for the common cause.

Resolved, also, That we shall be watchful among ourselves of all characters, that by word or act may be unfriendly to the common cause, and when discovered, will not suffer them to live amongst us, but they shall instantly depart the town.

Resolved, also, That the above committee shall exist as a committee of information and correspondence, as an organ of our sentiments, until our next town meeting.

And that whereas, a general meeting of delegates from the townships of the country on the west of the mountains, will be held at Parkinson's ferry, on the Mononga-la, on the 14th of August next, Resolved, That delegates shall be appointed to that meeting, and that the 9th of August next, be appointed for a town meeting, to elect such delegates.

Resolved, also, That a number of handbills be struck off at the expence of the committee, and distributed among the inhabitants of the town, that they may conduct themselves accordingly.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS combinations to defeat the execution of the laws laying duties upon spirits distilled within the United States, and upon stills, have, from the time of the commencement of those laws, existed in some of the western parts of Pennsylvania: And whereas the said combinations, proceeding in a manner subversive equally of the just authority of government, and of the rights of individuals, have hitherto effected their dangerous and criminal purpose; by the influence of certain irregular meetings whose proceedings have tended to encourage and uphold the spirit of opposition by misrepresentations of the laws calculated to render them odious, by endeavours to deter those who might be so disposed from accepting offices under them, through fear of public resentment, and of injury to person and property, and to compel those who had accepted such offices by actual violence, to surrender or forbear the execution of them;—by circulating vindictive menaces against all those who should otherwise directly or indirectly aid in the execution of the said laws, or who, yielding to the dictates of conscience and to a sense of obligation, should themselves comply therewith, by actually injuring and destroying the property of persons who were understood to have so complied;—by inflicting cruel and humiliating punishments upon private citizens, for no other cause than that of appearing to be friends of the laws;—by intercepting the public officers on the highways, abusing, assaulting, and otherwise ill treating them, by going to their houses in the night, gaining admittance by force, taking away their papers, and committing other outrages; employing for these unwarrantable purposes the agency of armed banditti, disguised in such manner as for the most part to escape discovery: And whereas the endeavours of the legislature to obviate objections to the said laws, by lowering the duties and by other alterations conducive to the convenience of those whom they immediately affect (though they have given satisfaction in other quarters) and the endeavours of the executive officers to conciliate a compliance with the laws, by explanations, by forbearance, and even by particular accommodations, founded on the suggestion of local considerations, have been disappointed of their effect, by the machinations of persons whose industry to excite resistance has increased with every appearance of a disposition among the people to relax in their opposition, and to acquiesce in the laws, insomuch that many persons in the said western parts of Pennsylvania have at length been hardy enough to perpetrate acts which I am advised amount to treason, being overt acts of levying war against the United States, the said persons having, on the fifteenth and seventeenth of July last past, proceeded in arms (on the second day amounting to several hundreds) to the house of John Neville, inspector of the revenue for the fourth survey of the district of Pennsylvania, having repeatedly attacked the said house, with the persons therein, wounding some of them; having seized David Lenox, marshal of the district of Pennsylvania, who, previous thereto, had been fired upon, while in the execution of his duty, by a party of armed men, detaining him for some time prisoner, till, for the preservation of his life and the obtaining of his liberty, he found it necessary to enter into stipulations to forbear the execution of certain official duties, touching processes issuing out of a court of the United States—and having finally obliged the said inspector of the revenue, and the said marshal, from considerations of personal safety, to fly from that part of the country, in order, by a circuitous route to proceed to the seat of government: Avowing, as the motives of these outrageous proceedings, an intention to prevent, by force of arms, the execution of the said laws, to oblige the said inspector of the revenue to renounce his said office, to withstand, by open violence, the lawful authority of government of the United States, and to compel thereby an alteration in the measures of the legislature, and a repeal of the laws aforesaid.

And whereas by a law of the United States, entitled, "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions," it is enacted, "That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by that act, the same being notified by an associate justice, or a district judge, it shall be lawful for the president of the United States to call forth the militia of such state, to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. And if the militia of a state where such combinations may happen, shall refuse or be insufficient to suppress the same, it shall be lawful for the president, if the legislature of the United States shall not be in session, to call forth and employ such numbers of the militia of any other state or states, most convenient thereto, as may be necessary; and the use of the militia so to be called forth, may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the ensuing session: Provided always, that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the president, to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the president shall forthwith and previous thereto, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limitted time."

And whereas James Wilson, an associate justice on the fourth instant, by writing under his hand, did, from evidence which had been laid before him, notify to me that, "in the counties of Washington and Allegany, in Pennsylvania, laws of the United States "are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed "by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by "the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by "the powers vested in the marshal of that district."

And whereas it is, in my judgment, necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take measures for calling forth the militia in order to suppress the combinations aforesaid, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and I have accordingly determined so to do, feeling the deepest regret for the occasion, but withal the most solemn conviction that the essential interests of the union demand it, that the very existence of government, and the fundamental principles of social order, are materially involved in the issue, and that the patriotism and firmness of all good citizens are seriously called upon, as occasion may require, to aid in the effectual suppression of so fatal a spirit.

Wherefore and in pursuance of the proviso above recited, I, George Washington, president of the United States, do hereby command all persons, being insurgents as aforesaid, and all others whom it may concern, on or before the first day of September next, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes. And I do moreover warn all persons whomsoever, against aiding, abetting or comforting the perpetrators of the aforesaid treasonable acts; and do require all officers and other citizens, according to their respective duties, and the laws of the land, to exert their utmost endeavours to prevent and suppress such dangerous proceedings.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the (L. S.) seventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
EDMUND RANDOLPH.

To be SOLD,

By PRIVATE BARGAIN,

ABOUT 167 acres of LAND, part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, lying within half a mile of the Cross-Roads. For terms apply to *Mr. Stewart*, at Doden, near South-river church.

Joseph Middleton,

CABINET & CHAIR-MAKER,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his friends, who have been so kind as to favour him with their custom, and hopes he shall continue to deserve their confidence.

Said Middleton still continues to carry on his business, in its several branches, at his shop, in Prince-George's street, next house to that of doctor *James Murray*, and has now on hand different kinds of furniture, which may be had on reasonable terms.

Commands from the country will be cheerfully attended to, and punctually executed.

Annapolis, August 12, 1794.

THE VESTRY of SHREWSBURY parish, Kent county, and state of Maryland, give notice, that they intend presenting a petition to the next general assembly, for an act authorizing them to carry into effect a scheme of a lottery, for the purpose of finishing the chapel, in said parish.

By order of the vestry,
JOHN HURTT, Register.

August 1, 1794.

The Young Ladies Academy.

THE subscriber, having lately finished his education at an university in New England, begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened an ACADEMY, at the house of Mr. CORNELIUS MILLS, now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM GILMORE, for the instruction of young ladies, in the various branches of useful literature, viz. in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, composition, elocution, geography, logic, natural and moral philosophy, and the Latin and Greek languages.—The superior advantages, which institutions of this kind have over those schools, where reading, writing, and arithmetic only are taught, whose regulations admit both sexes, are too apparent to need a comment. And the rapidity with which academies for the education of young ladies are increasing, in different parts of the union, and the encouragement which they derive from our enlightened fellow-citizens, are ample demonstrations of the utility of such institutions, and that the progress of the daughter in knowledge is as dear to the parent as that of the son. Academies, colleges, and universities, have been instituted for the improvement of the latter, while those doors to scientific knowledge have been too long shut against the researches of the former. Presuming that the inhabitants of Annapolis will not be behind their fellow-citizens, in other parts of the United States, in the necessary accomplishments, which concern the future happiness of their daughters, the subscriber flatters himself that he shall receive the patronage of a candid public, as far as he may be entitled upon the ground of merit.

The price, to those who learn to read and write, will be four dollars per quarter, and four dollars entrance; to those whose studies are upon the other branches, the same entrance, and six dollars per quarter. As it is not the instructor's ambition to have a large circle of young ladies, that he may be able to do the greater justice to those who may come to the academy, he presumes his prices will not be thought high.

PAUL GROUT.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ELY DORSEY, senior, late of Elk-Ridge, deceased, are requested to notify the same to *Richard Ridgely*, of the city of Annapolis, attorney at law, for payment, on or before the first day of November next, as a distribution of the deceased's estate will then take place, pursuant to his last will.

DEBORAH DORSEY, Executrix.

August 6, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or was stolen, out of pasture, on the eleventh of May last, an iron gray HORSE, about fifteen hands high, long made, and about seven or eight years old, a natural trotter, was never shod, and is branded on the right shoulder with the letters P B. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that I get him again, or delivers him to Mr. RICHARD ROSS, in Bladensburgh, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN J. PRICE.

N. B. The above horse was very low in flesh.

August 7, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tuesday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has lost two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trousers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, two fellows, viz. JAMES HALL and JAMES GUY, (their names we suppose they will alter.) JAMES HALL is a mulatto, about five feet nine inches high, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, with a short full suit of hair, a scar on the right cheek, a gap in the under fore teeth, and stutters much when disconcerted or surprised. JAMES GUY, a brown mulatto, about five feet ten inches high, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, very straight and well formed, has likewise an impediment in speech, when surprised. They had both of them a variety of cloaths. Whoever will secure, in any gaol, the above fellows, so that we get them, shall receive the sum of TWENTY DOLLARS for each.

SAMUEL HARRISON, jun.
WALTER HARRISON.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county,
August 3, 1794.

Take NOTICE,

I SHALL apply to Baltimore county court, at next Auguſt term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in Baltimore county, called BARBADOES, agreeably to an act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands, paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1786.

WILLIAM LUX.

July 28, 1794. 2

July 24, 1794.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the night of the 21ſt inſtant, an apprentice lad, about ſixteen years of age, named CHARLES JONES, but is better known by the name of MORGAN; he hath worked at the ſhoemaking buſineſs for ſome time, but formerly followed the water, and in all probability that will be his aim; he hath light brown hair, thick noſe, pale countenance, and a ſurly diſpoſition; he was born in St. Mary's county; he had on and took with him a cloth coat of a gray colour, made in the faſhion, a fuſtian over jacket, a ſtriped under jacket, nankeen breeches, white cotton ſtockings, coarſe ſhoes, and two pair oſnabrig trouſers, one old caſtor hat.

At the ſame time ran away negro GEORGE, a ſlave, a ſhort well ſet fellow, about ſixteen years of age, about five feet two or three inches high, he has a large ſcar on the left ſide of his neck occaſioned by a burn; he had on and took with him his common working cloaths, and one ſtriped waiſtcoat, which are much coloured with bark, as he hath worked in the tan-yard. Whoever takes up the ſaid lads and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive for the white boy TWO DOLLARS, and for the negro SIX DOLLARS, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HYDE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying them off at their peril. 2

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 15th of June laſt, negro BOB, eighteen years of age, about five feet ſix or eight inches high, has a large ſcar on the calf of one of his legs, and is a ſtrong well made lad; he had on a brown cloth coat, brown jacket, ſtriped holland overalls, oſnabrig ſhirt, and a white hat. I will give the above reward to any perſon who will apprehend, and ſecure, the ſaid negro, and pay all reaſonable charges if brought home.

BENJAMIN MACKALL, 4th.

Calvert county, July 30, 1794. 2

For SALE,

TWO BILLIARD TABLES: one of them is a handſome frame, in good order, with tacks and balls complete; the other is a plain one, in pretty good order, and will be ſold low for cash, or ſix months credit. For further particulars inquire of the Printers hereof.

July 23, 1794. 4X

Calvert county, July 25, 1794.

THE honourable chancellor having appointed the ſubſcriber truſtee for the benefit of the creditors of WILLIAM ALLEIN, Eſquire, an inſolvent debtor, therefore, gives notice, that all the property conveyed, in truſt, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, at the houſe of ſaid ALLEIN, on TUESDAY the 19th day of Auguſt next, on the following terms, to wit: That where the price of property ſold ſhall not exceed five pounds, the purchaſer ſhall pay ready money, where the price ſhall be more than five pounds, and under fifty, the purchaſer to give bond, to the truſtee, as ſuch, with ſecurity, if required, for paying the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within one year from the time of ſale; where the price ſhall exceed fifty pounds, the purchaſer ſhall give bond, as aforeſaid, with ſecurity, for paying one half the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within one year, and the reſidue, with intereſt, within two years, from the time of ſale.

This is to give notice to the creditors of WILLIAM ALLEIN, Eſquire, an inſolvent debtor, that the ſubſcriber hath been, by the chancellor, appointed truſtee, for their benefit, and that the chancellor hath limited and appointed the thirty-firſt day of December next, on or before which day they are to bring in and declare their claims to me.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Truſtee. 3X

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on *Friday* the twenty-ſecond day Auguſt next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the dwelling plantation of JOHN CARR, jun. in Anne-Arundel county,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of JOHN CARR, deceaſed, conſiſting of CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and PLANTATION UTENSILS. The terms of ſale CASH.

Thoſe who have claims againſt the deceaſed, are deſired to produce them, legally authenticated, and ſuch as are indebted to make payment to

JOHN CARR, Executor.

July 29, 1794. 3X

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to 3w JESSE DEVERS.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

Annapolis and George-Town Stage.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he runs a STAGE, once a week, between ANNAPOLIS and GEORGE-TOWN, by way of QUEEN-ANNE and BLADENSBURGH, in the following manner, viz. He ſtarts from Mr. GEORGE MANN's every *Tueſday* morning, at ſix o'clock, and arrives at George-town in the evening, and ſtays there one day, and ſtarts from Mr. SUTER's TAVERN every *Thurſday* morning, at ſix o'clock, arrives at Annapolis in the evening. The price for paſſengers, to or from Georgetown, is 22/6 each, the price to or from Bladenſburgh 18/9—Way paſſengers 6d per mile. Each paſſenger allowed 20lb baggage; and for all over 20lb to pay for, at the rate of 150lb baggage to a paſſenger.

Great care will be taken by,
the public's humble ſervant,
WILLIAM MILLER.

July 29, 1794. 3X

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Upper-Marlborough, if not taken up before the firſt day of October next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

BENJAMIN ODEN, Eſquire,
Meſſieurs Mayard and Whittington,
Turner Wootton, Eſquire,
Giles Hicks,
John F. Mercer, Eſquire, 2 letters,
Doctor James Gray,
Joſeph Jackſon Barnaby, Prince-George's county, Maryland,
Walter D. Addiſon,
John Weems, Weems's Foreſt, Calvert county,
Fielder Bowie, Eſquire,
Jacob Bradly, Merchant, Queen-Anne,
Miſs Berry,
Martin Fields, tailor, Upper-Marlborough,
Michal Earle, Eſquire, Church-Hill, Queen-Anne's county,
Robt. Tinke, Eſquire, Queen-Anne's county,
John Newton, ſchoolmaſter, Patuxent,
William Hemſley, Eſquire,
Hez. Belt, Queen-Anne's county,
John R. Magruder, Eſquire,
Andrew Wherter, blackſmith,
John Addiſon, Eſquire,
Levey White,
Frank Boone. 3X

SAM. HAMILTON, D. P. M.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 7th inſtant, an apprentice lad named JOHN STEWART, about nineteen years of age; it is ſuppoſed ſaid lad now lurks in the neighbourhood of New-Market, on the Eaſtern ſhore. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will deliver him to me, in the city of Annapolis.

ISAAC HOLLAND.

N. B. All perſons are forwarned againſt harbouring, entertaining or employing ſaid lad, as the law will be enforced againſt them, without reſpect to perſons.

July 29, 1794. 3X

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, the ninth of April laſt, a negro man named PALMER, about five feet ſix inches high, ſtrong built, bow legged. He hath a white wife, near Mount-Pleaſant ferry, Anne-Arundel county, living on ISAAC SIMMONS's land. The above reward will be paid, by the ſubſcriber, to any perſon who will bring him home, without any other charges.

THOMAS BOYD.

George-Town, July 23, 1794. 3X

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Saint Mary's county, near Benedict-town, on Patuxent river, on Wedneſday the 25th ultimo, a negro man by the name of SHADRACH, of a yellow complexion, twenty-two years of age, about five feet three or four inches high, ſmooth face as well as back, he never had a ſtripe thereon by me who raiſed him; had on when he went away, as I am informed, a blue broad cloth coat with large metal buttons, a ſtriped veſt with metal buttons, a pair of olive coloured breeches, a white linen ſhirt, ruffled at the boſom, white thread ſtockings, a pretty good high crowned hat, ſhoes and metal buckles; he had many other cloaths not particularly enough known to deſcribe. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, if out of the ſtate of Maryland ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS current money, and if in the aforeſaid ſtate THREE POUNDS, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

July 2, 1794. 6 HENRY TUBMAN.

Patowmack Company.

THE ſtockholders in the PATOWMACK COMPANY, are required to pay to *William Hartſhorne*, treaſurer, *twelve pounds* ſterling, on each ſhare by them held, on or before the firſt day of September next.

By order of the directors,
WM. HARTSHORNE, Treaſurer.

Alexandria, July 16th, 1794. 4

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from ſeventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for SALE by the PRINTERS hereof,

The ACT to regulate and diſcipline the MILITIA of this STATE,

WITH

The MANUAL EXERCISE, and DIRECTIONS for forming a COMPANY, BATTALION and REGIMENT. 2

Price *only* a QUARTER DOLLAR.

Annapolis, Auguſt 7, 1794.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis, on the 18th day of July, a negro man named LEVIN, about eighteen or twenty years of age, five feet four or five inches high; had on when he went away a round oſnabrig jacket, with ſhort ſhirt and trouſers of the ſame, and had on an iron collar. The negro is the property of Mr. DE LA LANDELLE, and left with me to ſell. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber.

EDWARD ROBERTS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid carrying off or in any manner entertaining or receiving him, at their peril. 2

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to make an application to the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county, at the next September court, to grant a commiſſion for marking and bounding a part of two tracts of land, viz. LIAM's PURCHASE and BURGESS's CHOICE, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, agreeably to an act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 18, 1794. 4X

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition Montgomery county court, at their ſeſſion in November next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, called NORWAY RESURVEYED, lying and being in ſaid county, agreeably to an act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

HENRY WARING.

July 3, 1794. 4X

In CHANCERY, July 28, 1794.

ORDERED, That the ſale made by GABRIEL DUVALL, truſtee, as ſtated in his report, on the nineteenth of April laſt, of ſeveral tracts of land in Anne-Arundel county, the property of BENJAMIN HOWARD, deceaſed, unto *Henry Hall*, who hath ſince aſſigned his purchaſe to *Nicholas Harwood*, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn, on or before the third Tueſday in Auguſt next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette in this or the next week.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, July 28, 1794.

ORDERED, That the ſale made by GABRIEL DUVALL, truſtee of the real eſtate of ALEXANDER TRUEMAN, deceaſed, as ſtated in his report, on the twenty-ſecond day of April laſt, of a houſe and lot in Annapolis to JOHN DAVIDSON, and of a lot in ſaid city, and four lots of fifty acres each in Allegany county, to WILLIAM DENT BEALL, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn, on or before the third Tueſday in Auguſt next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette in this or the next week.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapſco, ſome time in June paſt, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long buſhy wool, he is very fond of ſtrong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapſco theſe five or ſix years, and is known by a great number of people that have croſſed the ferry. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Adminiſtratrix of PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed.

July 15, 1794. 5

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.